

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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Natandra Lewis, *on behalf of herself and others*
similarly situated in the proposed FLSA
Collective Action,

Case No.:

Plaintiff,

Jury Trial Demanded

- against -

COMPLAINT

Amarachi Inc., and Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob
Adewumi),

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Natandra Lewis (“Plaintiff” or “Lewis”), on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, by and through the undersigned attorneys, Levin-Epstein & Associates, P.C., upon personal knowledge as to herself and upon information and belief as to others, brings this complaint against Defendant Amarachi Inc. (the “Corporate Defendant”) and Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob Adewumi) (the “Individual Defendant”, and together with the Corporate Defendant, the “Defendants”), and states as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit seeking recovery, for herself and all other similarly situated individuals, against Defendants’ violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and violations of Articles 6 and 19 of the New York State Labor Law (“NYLL”) and their supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations.

2. Plaintiff seeks injunctive and declaratory relief and to recover unpaid minimum wages, liquidated and statutory damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, and attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to the FLSA, NYLL, and the NYLL's Wage Theft Prevention Act ("WTPA").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216 (b), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1337, and has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims under the NYLL pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiff's claims arise under the FLSA.

5. Venue is proper in the Eastern District of New York under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because all events relevant to this action occurred in this District, and the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims herein alleged took place in this District.

THE PARTIES

PLAINTIFF NATANDRA LEWIS

6. Plaintiff Lewis was employed as a prep chef and cook at Defendants' restaurant known as "Amarachi", located at 189 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201 ("Amarachi").

7. Plaintiff Lewis was employed as a non-managerial employee at Amarachi from on or around February 2021 through and including May 2022.

8. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been an employee within the meaning of Section 3(e) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(e).

DEFENDANT AMARACHI INC.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Amarachi Inc. is a domestic professional service corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains a principal place of business at 189 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201, and an alternate address at 325 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11238.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Amarachi Inc.: (i) has had and

continues to have employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods and services for commerce and handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person and (ii) has had and continues to have an annual gross volume of sales of not less than \$500,000.00.

11. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Amarachi Inc. was and is a covered employer within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and, at all times relevant to this Complaint, employed employees, including Plaintiff.

12. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Amarachi Inc. was and is an employer within the meaning of the 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and NYLL Section 190(3), and employed employees, including Plaintiff.

13. Defendant Amarachi Inc. possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

14. Defendant Amarachi Inc. had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

DEFENDANT JOSEPH ADEWUMI (A/K/A BOB ADEWUMI)

15. Defendant Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob Adewumi) is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business within this judicial district during the relevant time period.

16. Defendant Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob Adewumi) is sued individually and in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of the Corporate Defendant.

17. Defendant Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob Adewumi) possesses or possessed

operational control over the Corporate Defendant, or controlled significant functions of the Corporate Defendant.

18. Defendant Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob Adewumi) determined the wages and compensation of employees, including Plaintiff, established the schedules of employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

19. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Joseph Adewumi (a/k/a Bob Adewumi) was and is an employer within the meaning of the 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and NYLL Section 190(3), and employed employees, including Plaintiff.

DEFENDANTS CONSTITUTE JOINT EMPLOYERS

20. Defendants own, operate and/or control the restaurant, located at 189 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201, *i.e.*, Amarachi.

21. The Individual Defendant possesses operational control over the Corporate Defendant, possesses an ownership interest in the Corporate Defendant, and controls significant functions of the Corporate Defendant.

22. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

23. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

24. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, and are Plaintiff's (and all similarly situated individuals') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C.

201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

25. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff and/or similarly situated individuals.

26. Upon information and belief, the Individual Defendant operates the Corporate Defendant as either an alter ego of himself, and/or fails to operate the Corporate Defendant as an entity legally separate and apart from himself, by, among other things:

- a. failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate the Corporate Defendant as a separate and legally distinct entity;
- b. defectively forming or maintaining the Corporate Defendant, by among other things failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records;
- c. transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants;
- d. operating the Corporate Defendant for his own benefit as the majority shareholder;
- e. operating the Corporate Defendant for his own benefit and maintaining control over them as closed corporations or closely controlled entities;
- f. intermingling assets and debts of their own with the Corporate Defendant;
- g. diminishing and/or transferring assets of the Corporate Defendant to protect his own interests; and
- h. other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

27. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and NYLL.

28. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange

for Plaintiff's services.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

29. Plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals are individuals who have worked for Defendants in similarly-titled, hourly paid position, during the statutory period.

30. Plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals all shared similar job titles, training, job descriptions and job tasks, during the statutory period.

31. Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants.

32. Plaintiff was employed as a prep chef and cook at Amarachi, from on or around February 2021 through and including May 2022.

33. Plaintiff's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

34. From approximately February 2021 through and including June 2021, Plaintiff worked three (3) to four (4) days per week: 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., for a total period of approximately 18 to 24 hours during each of the weeks, respectively.

35. From approximately July 2021 through and including May 2022, Plaintiff worked five (5) days per week: 5:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., Saturdays and Sundays (*i.e.*, 8 hours per day), and 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., during the weekdays (*i.e.*, 6 hours per day), for a total period of approximately 34 hours during each of the weeks, respectively.

36. From approximately February 2021 through and including June 2021, Defendants paid Plaintiff \$10 per hour.

37. From approximately July 2021 through and including May 2022, Defendants paid Plaintiff \$15 per hour.

38. Defendants never granted Plaintiff with meal breaks or rest periods of any length.

39. Plaintiff was not required to keep track of Plaintiff's time, nor to Plaintiff's

knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device, such as sign in sheets or punch cards, that accurately reflected Plaintiff's actual hours worked.

40. No notification, either in the form of posted notices, or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff regarding wages are required under the FLSA or NYLL.

41. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff a statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

42. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff of Plaintiff's rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL § 195(1).

43. At all relevant times, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at the rate of one and one-half times their hourly wage rate for hours worked in excess of forty per workweek.

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

44. Plaintiff brings the First Claim for Relief as a collective action pursuant to FLSA §16(b), 29 U.S.C. §216(b), on behalf of all non-exempt persons (including but not limited to prep chefs and cooks) employed by Defendants on or after the date that is six years before filing of the Complaint in this case, as defined herein ("FLSA Collective Plaintiffs").

45. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are and have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and are and have been subject to Defendants' decision, policy, plan and common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines and rules willfully failing and refusing to pay them at the legally required wages for all hours worked. These claims of the Plaintiff are essentially the same as those of the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs.

46. The First Claim for Relief is properly brought under and maintained as an opt-in collective action pursuant to under FLSA §16(b), 29 U.S.C. §216(b). The FLSA Collective

Plaintiffs are readily ascertainable. For purpose of notice and others related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from the Defendants. Notice can be provided to the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs via first class mail to the last address known to Defendants

47. Plaintiff reserves the right to re-define the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs prior to notice or collective certification, and thereafter, as necessary.

FIRST CLAIM
(FLSA – Unpaid Minimum Wages, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*)

48. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

49. Defendants willfully and intentionally failed to compensate Plaintiff with the applicable minimum hourly wage in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S. Code § 206.

50. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the FLSA with respect to compensation of Plaintiff.

51. Due to Defendants' violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, their unpaid minimum wages and an equal amount in the form of liquidated damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action, pursuant to the FLSA, all in an amount to be determined at trial. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

SECOND CLAIM
(NYLL – Unpaid Minimum Wages, N.Y. Stat. § 650 *et seq.*)

52. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

53. Defendants willfully and intentionally failed to compensate Plaintiff with the applicable minimum hourly wage in violation of the NYLL §650 *et seq.*

54. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the NYLL with respect to compensation of Plaintiff.

55. Due to Defendants' violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, their unpaid minimum wages and an equal amount in the form of liquidated damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action, in an amount to be determined at trial, pursuant to the NYLL § 663.

**THIRD CLAIM
(NYLL WTPA– Failure to Provide Wage Notices)**

56. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

57. The NYLL and the WTPA require employers to provide all employees with a written notice of wage rates at the time of hire.

58. In violation of NYLL §195 (1), Defendants failed to furnish to Plaintiff at the time of hiring, or whenever their rate(s) of pay changed, with a wage notice containing the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other, allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer in accordance with NYLL §191; the name of the employer; any “doing business as” names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer’s main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address, if different; the telephone number of the employer, and anything otherwise required by law.

59. Due to Defendants' violations of NYLL §195 (1), Plaintiff is entitled to recover their liquidated damages, reasonable attorney’s fees and cost and disbursement of the action, pursuant to the NYLL §198 (1-b).

FOURTH CLAIM
(Violation of the Wage Statement Provisions of the NYLL)

60. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

61. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with a statement listing each of the following the dates of work covered by the payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; the number of regular hours worked; the number of overtime hours worked, as required by the NYLL § 195(3).

62. As a result of Defendant's violation of the WTPA, Plaintiff is entitled to damages of at least \$150 per week during which the violations occurred.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, respectfully requests that this Court enter a judgment:

- a. authorizing Plaintiff at the earliest possible time to give notice of this collective action, or that the Court issue such notice, to all persons who are presently, or have up through the extent allowable under the statute of limitations and including the date of issuance of court-supervised notice, been employed by Defendants as nonexempt employees. Such notice shall inform them that the civil notice has been filed, of the nature of the action, of their right to join this lawsuit if they believe they were denied minimum wages and premium overtime wages;
- b. certification of this case as a collective action pursuant to the FLSA;
- c. issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), to all similarly situated members of the FLSA opt-in class, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims and state claims in this action by filing individual Consent to Sue forms pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and

- appointing Plaintiff and their counsel to represent the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs;
- d. declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA, the NYLL and the NYDOL regulations;
- e. declaring that Defendants violated the notice statement pay provisions of the NYLL and WTPA;
- f. awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to the total amount of wages found to be due;
- g. awarding unpaid wages under the NYLL and the New York State contract law;
- h. awarding Plaintiff statutory damages as a result of Defendants' failure to furnish accurate wage notice pursuant to the NYLL;
- i. awarding Plaintiff pre- and post-judgment interest under the NYLL;
- j. awarding Plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs and disbursements of this action; and
- k. Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
June 9, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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